me had been replenished with a full Summer stock, imported the hone-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season which are more graceful and becoming avenile faces then any that have preceded them. The GESTLEMEN'S AND BOVE CAP DEFAUNTIEST furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting an ancy Caps, Boys' dress and school Caps, &c.

GENIK, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

KNONIANE.-The most siry and tasty Strav Hats, the lightest and most saucily pourresque Felt Hats, the most comfortable and (ashiomable black and white Dress Hats, graceful Oaps, Natty Carpet Bugs just large enough for a trip to the Catskills Umbrelles just the size for a lady and a gestlem un-sed many other little et octeras, handsome and useful, are to be had of Knoz, No. 128 Fultonest., and No. 533 Broadway. GER OPENING .- HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN,

SCHMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DESCRIBES AND INTERDUCERS OF STYLEN.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons our ever popular ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY EXAVER HAT.

Also, a plain dress Case or lat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Roffing Department, (known as Boft Hatting.) will be displayed the skill and taste of our FRENCH FABRICAET,

whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large and verice assortment complete.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 Necessary, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his large and varied assortment of HATS, consisting in part of the Standard Drab Beaver Hat, Beaver Felt Hats of Paris and home manufacture. The perfection of comfort and convenience switch the usual variety of Seraw Goods.

Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MEALIO'S DRAB BEAVERS HAVE JUST BEEN IScannot be equa en by any other establishment in the city.

GOOD NEWS.—The prospect brightening; hard mes priving bester; money each r; the drawnd all the while correcting for RAFFERT & LEASK'S SUMMER STATS, No. 57 halbam, and corner Chetham on I Pearlets.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-at., beg leave to call the attertion of the trade to several new styles of Men's STRAW HATS
most finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine
White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as dura
Milty, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and
Children's STRAW JATS, all of our own manufacture, at the
lowest market price by the case or donen.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st.

SILKS, SILKS.-A large lot of cheap SILKS will officed THE MORNING, to which we call the particular atten-on of our customers as they are great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 317 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS PROM AUCTIONe per cent less than cost of importation. Gold Bordened and RASSPARMENT WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, GILT JORRICES, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at trade prices. W. O. SRES, Nos. 456 and 450 Pearl-st., New-York.

Keep it before the people, that GORMAN is sell-ag the very best quality of LADIES' GAITERS, of his own manu-acture, for 101, 121, 131, 135 and 131 apair. Also, SLIFFES, Yang and Buskins for 51, 71, 81, 91 and 101. Misses' and Chile of Succes at equally low rates. Remember, GORMAN's is No.

HOSIERY AND UNDER- GARMENTS. RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
mer Under-Gament chesper than ever,
An unequaled assortment.
Established in 1823.

DAMAGED LAWNS .- We will open THIS DAY process of fine Prench Printed Lawrs, wet on the voyage of apportation, which we will sell at 1/ per yard—the same a rually sold at 2/6.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGES, BAREGES .- Those who are in want of nich Summan Drass should not fail to examine the stock of the Landeraren & Co., No. 347 Breadway, as they are selling to richest and cheapest goods in the city.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Patrons of the old Estab-shment, No. 231 Broadway, 25 door above the Astor House, are one than repaid for the trouble of ascending one light of stairs, the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the self Ready-made Garmeuts to be procured, astes of which are sing made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNINGS. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Kine Clothing.

The rush still continues at W. J. & J. E. Plow's, No. 12 Park-place, for the splendic Gold Shades at \$1.5°, worth \$3; and Gilt Cornices for 78 cents, worth \$1.50. All indeed Curvain Fixtures 25 per cent less than in any other toose in the trade. Cal and see.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.-WATKINS, to 114 Fulton-st., invites attention to his superior assortment (Garrans and Suors, comprising every variety for Gazilleo's, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' wear. Warkins fisters him of that the articles he manufactures cannot be equated in the

JAMES LITTLE & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS, 6, 412 Broadway, near Canalest, where you will find the most season, near fitting, wall made and endurable garments in the 17. Cooks also made to order at the shortest no ice.

Look at the magnificent Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply and lograin Carrers, Floor Oil-Cloths, Volvet Ross, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., selling AT 25 PER CERT LESS!

than the usual prices at other places, at Hiram Andenson's, No. 98 Bowery.

AND TASHIONABLE CARPELLA OUT HAVING THE STREET OF THE MODEL AND THE MODE

Look at the magnificent ROYAL VELVET, TAP-ESTAY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPATA, FLOOR OIL CLOTES, VELVET RUGS, TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., selling 35 per cent less than the usual prices at other houses, at HIRAM ANDRAISCA'S, NO. 99 Bewery.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTES, EYC., EYC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

"BARY SHOW POLKA."—Selling rapidly, the famous "Baky Show Polka."—securposed and dedicated to the prize bakies by Rekab. Price 25c. HORACE WAYERS, No. 333 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND Syons, at junction of Fulton and Division ava., East New-Yor' The property is situated directly at point of junction of Brood lyn City Reliveads, which renders it immensely valuable. Sai will be peremptory, at Merchante' Exchange, Thurabay, Jun 14, by C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE PRICE OF BOARD at our respective Hotels as end after this date will be Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per tay.

TREADWELL, ACK'N & Co., St. Nicholas Hotel.

HIMAN CRANSTON, New-York Hotel.

O. G. PUNAM, Claresion Hotel.

New-York, June 9, 1835.

STON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No 333 treadway, has the sole agency of T. GILERRY & CO.'s PLANS, the and without the Ecolian, Jacob CHICKERING, HALETT COUNTRIES and WOODWARD & BROWN'S PLANS. all of which were the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are had been been been makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale of retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. les (out of the City of New-York) wishing to Manuform have now the opportunity of sc doing. For the company to the control of the control of

INC MACHINES.—\$1,000 damages were to us in the United States Circuit Coart in New-York, 255, against the Exce stor Sowing Machine Componying three of our patents. All persons are cumined lying or using any of the inferior Sowing Machines of unfactories, against which numerous reliz are now companying of Sawine Machines of unfactories, against which numerous reliz are now companying the sawine Machines will part of the sawine Machines will purface the sawine Machines will purface the forescer given that these Machines will purface the court of the sawine them.

and examine them. L. M. Singer & Co., No. 321 Broadway. ONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMFTH'S MELO-the qual imperament to which were recently fast premium at the National Fair, Washington, faund only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal dis-traction of the Sandaway. A liberal dis-traction of the Computer of the most liberal Horace Waven. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and Sonds will take place Trits Day, at 113 o'slock, at the Merchan's Exchange. Yor further particulars see his divertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

DOLL-SHOW .- This Show of the Season, at Ro ozas's Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, will continue throu-the week, embracing every variety of Dotts, from the size one-half an inch to full grown babies, deceed and undersu-bleck and white, crying and languing,—such a display as will eck and white, crying and laughing—such a display as will at dail the little girls in Now-York an opportunity to make a tection. Also every variety of Tors and Games for the nearment and instruction of children. For sale at prices that Garas, by his own importations, can only afford to sell thom 0.469 Broadway.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL from which the giu incom matter has been abstracted, by a new ly-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burn ing or inbricating, better and 20 percent cheaper than any Olls in market. Store Nov. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS. MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 183 WILLIAM-ST., New York. A complete stock of the above always on hand. EUREHARD FABER, sole Agent.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of " Six Lectures of Consumption," &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sur day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, trests consumption, Ant ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Male and Females. Committation free.

Holloway's Pills.-Why are we sick? If it were possible to have a collection of ladies, (similar to a bab show, is premium of \$10,000 would be given could say be foun as healthy or vigorous as those who have taken these Fills. Sol at the manufacturies, No 20 Maiden-lane, New-York; and No 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 625 contra and \$1 per box.

To Families Leaving Town.-Dysentery, Diar Thes, Cholera and Cholera Morbus are prevalent in all parts of the country. No family should leave the city without procuring a sup sly of Dr. A. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRAKA JOHNAL AN CHOLERA FREVENTIVE in case of need. It was thoroughly test due to the theorem of the leave in this city last season during the prevalence of Cholera. Price 25 cents and 59 cents per bottle. Sol by A. CUSEMAN & Co. No. 122 Fultonest., and at the Hudson st. Depot. No. 342 Hudson-st.

REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,

BEASS SPRING TRUSSES.

To No. 1 Barelayet., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, not grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not estisfactory.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855.

Our friends in Hoboken will find THE TRIBUSE for sale at an early hour in the morning at the bookstore of William Par-

The Board of Alderman after a short session last evening adjourned to the first Monday in

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$4,000 for the public celebration of the Fourth of July. Attached to the resolution of appropriation is a proviso that no part of this sum shall be expended in food or drink. This unpalatable provision gave rise to a stormy debate, which lasted for about an hour, when the Board concurred with the Aldermen, and next Fourth of July the people will get the full value of their money in music and pyrotechnics.

James Bell and John P. Hale were yesterday elected on the part of the House of Representatives United States Senators from the State of New-Hampshire, Mr. Bell for the long term and Mr. Hale for the short one.

The Know-Nothing National Council came to a vote late last night upon the ultimatum of the Northern delegates, and rejected it nearly two to one. They have thus taken their position as a National party, that the Missouri Compromise shall not be restored, and by taking that position have sealed their fate. They will be repudiated throughout the Free States, and an organization truer to the instincts of the people will rise from their ruins.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The news by the Atlantic is full of successes gained by the Allies in the Crimes. The British journals fairly throb with exultation; and the British public, long despondent and hopeless of any profitable result from the present campaign, have suddenly regained the most joyous confidence. In imagination they behold the Crimea already conquered, Sevastopol laid in ruins, Russia suing for peace on any terms, and the war as brought to a triumphant and glorious termination. Let us see how far these anticipations are justified by the facts.

First among the events which have thus reversed the current of public feeling in Western Europe is the occupation of Kertch and the Sea of Azoff by the allied naval and land forces. This was all accomplished without any show of opposition on the part of the Russians. Neither at Kerteh nor at Arabat were there any considerable fortifications or other means of resisting an attack. Indeed, with our present information, it is difficult to understand how the Russians could have neglected to fortify places of such importance, and so exposed as these were. The loss is certainly a serious blow to them. Not only is it accompanied by the destruction or capture of a great quantity of provisions and other stores, as well as of all their vessels in the ses of Azoff, but it cuts off the channel on which they have mainly relied for supplies. Henceforth they must draw everything of that nature, beyond what is furnished from the Crimea itself, by the more remote route of Perakop, or the road across the Sivash shallows. This will of course be a great inconvenience, but that it will at once reduce the Russian army to famine or force them to surrender is not so certain.

The British journals pronounce this affair to be glorious. In ordinary war glory is acquired by overcoming resistance and accomplishing an end in the face of overwhelming difficulties and dangers. But since this Crimean campaign becan many old notions have been unlearned, and many new ones have got an entrance into men's minds. Among the latter is the glory of leading 20,000 troops against a place with neither men nor forts to defend it, and actually succeeding in its capture. To our judgment, on the other hand, the self-gratulations at this exploit in the sea of Azoff should rather be drowned in shame at its not having been consummated months ago. Why have the Russians been allowed to hold undisturbed possession of the straits of that sea till now! Why was no step ever taken to prevent their using the sea for the transportation of reenforcements and supplies? Why has no part of the allied fleet ever been sent there to interrupt the communications, clear the sea of every Russian vessel, and hold every port in blockade? It is a striking illustration of the imbecility which has marked the prosecution of this war on the part of the Allies that so obvious, so advantageous, and so easy a measure, for which with their great number of ships they have constantly had the means, should never have been undertaken before. It is true that it has not before been possible for them to spare 20,000 soldiers to garrison Kertch and Arabat; but that was not necessary; a few vessels and gunboats might have cut off the Russien communications quite as effectively with-

out these garrisons as with them. Nor is it by

any means clear that the Allies can oven now

afford to spare the division of Sir George Brown from the army with which they are now commencing operations in the field. Their superiority in numbers is far from being so great that they can wisely distribute themselves in this manner at remete points about the peninsula.

The next great success is the capture of a place d'armes, which the Russians had prepared in front of the Redan and Malakoff bastions, be tween their lines and the French, to assemble in for important sorties. As we have not heard of this before we must infer that it was a new construction, and of a purely offensive character. In other words, the besieged instead of being more and more weakened by the besiegers and restricted to defending themselves, are still in a position to extend their means of assailing and damaging the latter. This place was attacked by the French about 15,000 strong on the night of May 23, and, as Pelissier reports, was partially carried; Gorchakoff says the Russians held it, but with a loss of 2,500 men. The next night the combat was renewed, when the Russians were driven out and the entire place occupied. But this appears to be a merely negative victory, depriving the Russians of a means of doing injury, but not doing anything toward sileucing the defenses of the town. The allied trenches were not carried forward a yard by it. nor does it afford the least ground for expecting that assault forever promised, but never realized. The third new and victorious movement is

that of 25,000 Frenchmen upon the line of the Chernaya. In respect of this we are also favored with some splendid exaggerations, which give it all the pretensions of a great triumph. The truth is that it is but the first step of the operations in the field which must now begin. This force is probably thrown forward to occupy the Russian army, while another allied division will march by Alupka and the paths of the hills to turn the Russian intrenched position now occupying the main road to Sympheropol. That the Russians would thus withdraw from the Chernaya was a matter of course. They must reserve themselves for the fight behind their intrenchments, where, according to an Austrian telegraphic dispatch, the Allies are about to attack them 100,000 strong-which we shall believe when we see it. A battle on the Chernaya would have been folly for them, especially if their numbers are so much inferior as they are represented. But we have little faith in these representations, and shall wait for facts to justify that sanguine scorn with which The London Times speaks of the slight resistance which the Allies will probably have to encounter henceforth, before we admit its propristy. It remains to be seen whether the long disaster of the siege is now to be crowned by a brilliant and facile coup de main, rendering the West-'ern Pawers at once masters of the entire Crimea. But at any rate we may now expect exciting news from that quarter. If it does not now show us war on the grandest scale it will certainly be on the most active.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia has thrown the gauntlet into the political lists. Its heralds proclaim the terms on which it proposes to engage with the world. Like the knights of ancient chivalry it has chosen its Queen of Beauty, whose virtues it will defend against all comers, and that Queen is the exceedingly tawny virgin called Slavery. Any man or party or thing which will not fall down and confess that this beauty is the pride and paragon of the earth, worthy of the homage of all loyal and chivalrous souls, will be instantly put to the sword.

In more presaic words, the resolutions of the Georgia Convention, held at Milledgeville June 6, declare that the platform of the Democratic party shall be composed of these planks, and nothing less:

1. The Union-but the Union as secondary to the re-

2. The total non-interference of Congress with lavery anywhere, in the States, in the Territories and the District of Columbia. The maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law just

3. The maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law just as it is, without amendment and without repeal.

4. The principles established by the Nebraska-Kansas Act, which are the rights of the people of Kansas to form a Republican Government, with or without Slavery, whenever they please, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

5. The resolution of the last Georgia Legislature that any opposition to these principles, by man or party, is an act of hostility to the people of the South.

6. Sympathy with the "friends of Slavery in Kansas in their manly efforts" (i. e., by bowie-knife and musket) "to maintain the rights and interests of the "Southern people" over "the paid adventurers and "Jesuitical bordes of Northern Abolitionism."

7. Opposition to every party at the North which

7. Opposition to every party at the North which "does not come up fully and fairly" to the Southern tandard, including the Know-Nothings.

8. Retailstory measure. 8. Retailatory measures against Massachusetts and Vermont for "virtually repealing the Fugitive Slave Law;" and 9. The annexation of Cuba.

As it is said to take nine tailors to make one man, so these nine resolutions only make one principle-Slavery. They are Slavery here, there, and everywhere; Slavery, in the beginning, at the middle, and in the end; Slavery, backward and forward; Slavery, up and down; Slavery, to the right and left; Slavery, directly and indirectly: Slavery, by implication and by explication-and, in short, nothing but Slavery.

This is the platform proposed to the Demoeratic party, and this platform the New-York organ of the "Old Constitutional Democratic "Party," which is the polite for "Old Hunker." accepts as "a self-evident, universal, anti-sec-"tional platform," furnishing a true basis for unity which the Convention at Cincinnati in 1856 will be bound to adopt, and under which "our " nation will pursue her march to greatness and "prosperity under the guidance of sound Demceratic Republican principles."

We have no objection. We hope that all the doughfaces and recusants of the North will come out boldly with this creed; that there will be no more compromises and evasions; and that the issue will be distinctly joined between the detestable doctrine above enunciated and the broad and generous principles of liberty. We have long predicted that our political contest must come to this issue at last, and we are anxious that it should be no longer delayed. There has been enough of diplomatising in our past controversies, and the time has arrived when the battle must be joined.

The political conventions of both parties for the last two dozen years have not been conventions to announce principles but to disguise them; they have met together like bodies of the old schoolmen to see how subtle the distinctions they could draw, or like a conclave of experimental grammarians, to discover the different senses which might be covered by the same words; and their chief anxiety has been, not to lead the people to the discernment and

execution of honest purposes but to mystify and bambooxle them by specious but empty, formthe managers of the National Council of the Know-Nothings at Philadelphia has been to devise some form of language on the vital question of the Republic which shall conciliate the preudices and interests of the South and the moral convictions of the North, to the ultimate betrayal of both.

But it is evident from the tone of public sentiment and from the discussions of the aforesaid Council, that the hour for such chichagery is past. The people have been too often hood-winked and cheated by these wire-pulling knaves to submit to their more protracted domination They demand an open field and a direct encounter. They are determined to rally no more to the sound of an uncertain trumpet. They will be no longer guided by the tinklings of the bellwether. They find little attraction in favorite names or in the old shibboleths.

We are perfectly sincere, therefore, in our wish that the "Old Constitutional Hunkers," of every sect and party, should fix themselves at once on the platform prepared for them by their masters in Georgia. The sooner they do it the better it will be for the cause of Freedom. The sooner the entire free mind of the North, without distinction of party, will be provoked to unite on a basis which shall be thoroughly, immovably, completely the counterpart of that of the slavocrats and their abettors. It is as clear as the light of noonday to every reflecting observer that the controversy about Slavery must be settled in this country on one side or the other, and every attempt to delay that settlement merely shifts the burden of it to the shoulders of others. The wisest course is to meet the responsibility of it at once, that the "agitation" of which so many complain may subside forever. Let the North take her ground as distinctly and firmly as the South has always taken hers, and a speedy end will be put to the

We have not the slightest fear that this settlement would lead to disunion. South Carolina and a few other States would indulge in salient threats, but they know their own interests too well to move a step beyond threats. Even The Express, which has made the cry of disunion the refrain of its songs for so many years, now that it has a motive for disclosing the truth, opens the eves of its Know-Nothing coadjutors to the perfect insignificance of it, in words like these:

"There is no danger of 'a dissolution of the Union' about Kansas, for there is nobody to dissolve the Union about there. To dissolve the Union, as certain Georgian resolutions threaten if Kansas is kept out of the Union, is mere wind—the merest wind—of political horn-blowers. It is wind so often wasted, that we wonder the wind instruments Southward blow it again and again.

This is well said for The Express, and we entirely agree with it. He must be a silly fellow indeed who can suppose that a mere blast from rams-horns is to blow down the walls of our Jeriche.

THE PORTLAND RIOT. If anything were wanting to satisfy the public

that Mayor Dow acted with moderation and prudence during the progress of the late riot in Portland, the communication of that gentleman to the Board of Aldermen of that city, which we transfer to our columns this morning, would, t appears to us, be quite sufficient. The mob was of a far more formidable character than has generally been supposed. It had been talked about for weeks; for weeks the enemies of Probibition had been organizing for a disturbance. There was a settled determination that the new Liquor Law should not be executed. Some of the leading and most influential men in the city to their shame be it said-were unceasing in their efforts to render it unpopular-to turn the tide of public sentiment against it. The worst passions of the human mind were appealed to, and as the sequel shows, not without effect.

A meb was at length assembled. On what secount? What was the occasion? Had there been any infamous act perpetrated? Nothing of the kind is pretended. The law contemplated the establishment of an Agency in Portland for the sale of alcoholic drinks for medicinal and mechanical purposes. At a regular meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city the subject was considered, when it was decided to establish such agency, the place where it should be kept was agreed upon, and the Mayor and two aldermen were constituted a Committee to purchase the liquors. This duty was performed, and the liquors were deposited in the rooms designated by the city authorities.

About this time a rumor was started that the Mayor had purchased these spirits on his own account-purchased them with the view of disposing of them to the City, and making a profit by the operation. They had not been accepted by the City, at least-so it was said-nor had there been an agent appointed to receive them.

Here was an opportunity to make war upon Mr. Dow and his favorite law, which of course must be improved. The Mayor had certainly made a mistake, and he must atone for it. The matter was talked about by his opponents on the corners of the streets, in all the public places, in fact the advocates of rum were everywhere in a high state of excitement. Finally a warrant was sworn out directing the City Marshal to seize the liquors; that duty was discharged, and the liquors taken into custedy.

This accomplished, one would suppose the populace might have been satisfied. If the Mayor had violated any law, the fact would now be determined. If guilty of the offense charged, the liquors would be destroyed. But the men who had raised all the hue and cry had no disposition to see the matter end here. Though they had invoked the aid of the law, they had no in tention of abiding by its operations.

The City Hall, in which the liquors were stored, was besieged. Why? Were not the spirits safe there! Was there any apprehension felt that the Marshal would run away with them? This is not pretended. What then called the crowd together! What was the object of the several hundred men who were assembled on that occasion, armed with paving stones, brick-bats and other missiles! If the liquor was to be destroyed, it was to be done in a lawful manner, and not by a mob. If Mayor Dow had violated law, that fact would not justify his opponents in doing it.

But a different impression appears to have prevailed among the rumocracy of Portland. The City Hall was stoned, its windows smashed. and its doors broken in. The Police interfered, but they were stoned. The crowd seemed likely to overpower them. Begging the crowd to disperse was of no use. Reading the Riot Act availed nothing. The mob was bound to enter the building and take possession of the property. Finding how things were going, Mayor Dow de-termined to put down the mob. The City Hall was the property of the City, and he resolved to defend it. He did precisely what a Mayor ought to do under such circumstances. He sum moned the Military to his aid when he found the Police force apparently unequal to the task before them. Whether he employed more force than was necessary we know not and care not. He acted according to his best judgment. Upon him rested the responsibility of saving the public property-of restoring order where disorder prevailed. It was for him to determine what mount of force was required to secure that end. Why should Neal Dow be censured and cov-

ered with opprobrium as he has been? He acted

entirely upon the defensive. His opponents-

the rum men in Portland-were the aggressors;

they are responsible for all the injury that has

been done; they are responsible for the dis-

grace brought upon the city; they are responsible for the death of Robbins; they made the mob, and Mr. Dow simply did his duty in putting Mr. W. W. Valk, the Congressman elect from Queens County, writes a second letter to The Charleston Mercury in the boo-hoo style, as to the dangers which threaten the Union. It begins with a quotation from Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, to the effect that " liberty consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts and "lay open his sentiments." But the Courts of Queens County show that Mr. Valk has a still more enlarged notion of liberty than Montes-

her consent. It is surprising that Mr. Valk in his intense devotion to the Union should forget to embrace in the term that lesser domestic union which is supposed to be the foundation of all civil harmony and order. If a man is bound as he says in expression of his opinions, "to be cautious of "the rights, the property and the reputation of others," ought he to be less cautious about walking into his neighbor's front door and disturbing the peace of the house by violent scenes on a sofa ?

quieu, who did not extend it, we believe, to the

liberty of kissing your neighbor's wife against

Mr. Valk argues that it would be no breach of the rights of "Romanists" to exclude them frem office, because "their hierarchy is despotic in its church government, and they are not therefore safe depositories of secular "power;" but he says nothing of his Southern friends, whose domestic government is not a model of freedom. As he has not proved himself chary of domestic interference, we wonder how this analogy should have escaped his atten-The Charleston Mercury is candid enough to

admit that it does not approve of all Mr. Valk's sentiments. Will it be equally candid in expressing an opinion of his conduct as detailed in the report of the Queens County proceedings printed in THE TRIBUNE of the 11th inst. We presume consumers of beef will be more

interested in our report of the Cattle Market this week than farmers and drovers, for we report another decline of full one cent upon quotations of last week. There were twenty-three hundred bullocks in market yesterday, and the rate at which they were sold brought the price of the meat at an average of ten cents a pound, ranging from nine to eleven cents, with only half a dozen or so at twelve cents. This will enable butchers to reduce prices to about the standard before the enormous rise in May. Among the Cattle sold yesterday were 154 head from Tex: s. They were bought by a Mr. Taylor of Missouri, and driven up and sold to a Mr. Rankin of Illinois, who after feeding them brought them here by railroad. They are very peculiar in their appearance, having remarkably long horns and looking as though made for the great journey they have performed. They are muscular and long-legged, and not very fat. Owing to their great activity their flesh may be tough but fine-grained, and with somewhat of a wild flavor. It is liked better by some than the flesh of stall-fed animals. It is to be wished that we had more of the cheap Cattle of the Texan prairies.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The New-York State Comperance Society will hold its Semi-Annual Meeting in Albany on the 21st inst., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting will be one of importance, and it is desirable that full delegations from all sections of the State should be in attendance.

ROBBERY AT ALBANY.

from Our Own Correspondent ALBAST, Wednesday, June 13, 1855. Information was given the Chief of Police at an

arly hour yesterday morning that the dry goods store of W. J. Fryer & Co., on Broadway, one of the largest in the city, had been entered and robbed of a large amount of costly goods chiefly silks and broadcloths, variously estimated to be worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The Chief notified his men, and while devising a course of proceedure, a man named Winne, living a short disbelow the city, came to the Chief's office and stated that he had made such observations in his vicinity as led him to believe that a robbery had been committed in this city. It appears that about 5 o'clock in the morning his boy had seen a man with a bundle crossing one of his fields, and called his attention to the fact. He then went up to the man, who becoming frightened dropped his bundle, pulled on his boots and was preparing to run away; but seeing that he was ignorant of his character and the business he had been ngaged in he sat still. Mr. Winne passed on after sa luting him, but soon after saw three other men join him and the whole party got into a small beat and crossed the river to a small vessel lying at Castleton. Upon this information the Chief decided upon procceding to Castleton. He chartered a steaming called the Uncle Ben for the purpose, and took a posse of policemen with him. In the meantime Officers Lynch and Conklin had heard of the matter, and started on a hand-car on the Hudson River Railrood for Castle They reached Castleton a few minutes before the Uncle Ben with the Chief and his officers, and proceeded forthwith to make inquiries respecting the suspected men. They were pointed to a party of men on board of a beautiful yacht, lying at the dock, in the river. The policemen went on board the yacht and arrested the following named men, who were apparently enjoying themselves very well indeed, reposing much confidence in their imagined security; George Robertson, 23 years of age; David King, 22; John Smith, 22; and Samuel Fisher, 22. They were all from New-York.

It appears that they arrived in their yacht at Cas-ticton yesterday; hired a skiff leat evening, and pro-ceeded up the river; arrived here at 1 A.M., broke open the store, and left again, with the skiff loaded with goods, at 4 A.M. They say they had no difficulty in making an entrance to the store. This moraing they were employed boxing up the goods in boxes which they bought in Castleton. They freely confessed the burglary, and appeared very much astonished the

should so soon be caught.

The yacht, which is named Mary Elisabeth Many was towed up to the city by the Usete Ren, and asslies at the foot of Maiden-lane. The men were brought

up on the Uncle Ben, securely ironed.

Mr. Fryer had already offered \$500 reward for the apprehension of the burglars and recovery of the

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE KNOW-SOMETHING CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 13, 1855. The Know-Something or Republican Convention convenes in this city to day. Every Free State is fully represented. Among the delegates from New York State are H. Thompson of States Island; McMallen and Seymour of New-York City; Stebbens and Van Voothies of Rochester, and Richards in of Alban; Chas. W. Slack of Boston, and Ex-Gov. Boutwell. with thirty delegates representing Massachusetts. SECOND DISPATCH.

The Convention organized at 10 A. M., by the se-lection of C. W. Slack (of Massachusetts) temporary chairman; Burr of Ohio and Baker of Michigan, Se-cretaries. Af er the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Convention permanently organized by the selection of the Hon. Mr. Stobbins as President; three Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries. A Committee of nine were appointed on platform for the party as follows: E. McMullen, New-York; B. E. Aldridge, Mass.; Doct of T. W. Wood, Rhode Island; Johnson, Penn.; S. C. Vans, Ohio; L. Smith, Hobart, Mich.; H. W. Clark, Ind.; N. C. Green, Ill.; J. M. Burgess, Wis. The Committee will report to-day, and as far as an outsider can judge, the planks of the platform will be as as follows: Determined and deadly opposition to Slavery. Restoration of Missouri Compromise. Internal improvements. Protection to American industry. The question of Temperance will be left entirely to localites.

Senator Wilson and a large number of the Phila lel-

phia Delegates are hourly expected. The Anti-Slavery Hindoos are well represented, and

openly state that they have no confidence in the integrity of the Barker and Ullmann proscriptionists. They are opposed to the Silver-Gray toadyism to the AMERICAN CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 13, 1855.
The American Caucus last night nominated James
Bell for the long, and John P. Halk for the short
term in the United States Senate. The election will take place at 31 o'clock this afternoon. ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 13, 1855, The House, as per assignment, this afternoon pro-ceeded to the election of United States Senators with

the following result: For the long term—Whole num-ber of votes 311, necessary for a choice 156. James Bell had 224, John P. Hale 1, Daniel Clark 2, Harry For the short term the result was: Whole number of votes 307, necessary for a choice 154. John P. Hale 208, Joel Eastman 1, Ichabod Goodwin 1, John H. George 1, George W. Morrison 3, Thomas M. Ed-munds 4, Edmund Burke 7, John S. Wells 82. The

Senate will not go into an election before to-morrow, and possibly not under two days from this. FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.
The Hon. J. D. Bright is now here.
The sites for the six renge lights for New-York Harbor have been approved by the Government. The buildings are to be erected this season.

Land-warrants are scarce at \$1 10.

No definite action upon Reeder's case has yet been taken by the Cabinet.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE AT LA FAYETTE, IA.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE AT LA PATETTE, IA.

LA FATETTE, (Ia.) Wednesday, June 13, 1855.

This being the day that the Prointstry Liquor Law
goes into effect the Teraperance party had a grand
celebration in this city. The attendance from the surrounding counties was very large and the proceedings
were exceedingly harmonious and cuthusiastic. As
oration was delivered by the Rev. S. L. Brecke midge,
and addresses were made by sever 1 oth r speakers.
The city was illuminated, and there is every determination manifested to execute the law.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Juno 13, 1855, The bark seized and taken into Mobile on suspicion of being connected with the Kinney Expedition is the

HEAVY RAINS AT THE SOUTH. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13, 1855. Information has been received at New-Orleans of a rise in the Red River in consequence of heavy rains throughout that section.

CASE OF EX-POSTMASTER KENDALL. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13, 1855. Both cases against ex-Postmas er Kendall have been post, once against ex-l'oatmas er Kendall have been The Grand-Jury of the United States Court have re-fused indictments against mail agents for opening letters.

THE FIRE AT HILLSDALE, OHIO.
TOLEDO, (Ohio.) Wednesday, June 13, 1855.
Only four warehouses were destroyed at the fire is
Hillsdale yesterday. They belonged respectively to
Mesers. Wood, Mitchell, May E. Hathaway, and
McAdems. Loss not ascertained; probably \$30,000.

MAN DROWNED. Losa Branch, June 13, 1855.
Yesterday morning a fishing boat containing two
men was upset a short distance from the beach, and
Oscar Vanderhoof, one of the occupants, was drowned.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.

The European advices by the steamship Atlastic were received here, via the House Line to Chicago, at 80 clock this morning.

[The steamer's newstranspired in Wall-st. about a quarter before 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.]

Mr. Butler, the unfortunate epileptic, whose blue countenance is familiar to most New-Yorkers, was yesterday arrested at the instance of two Irish Policemen for selling the Brooks and Hughes Controversy (published by De Witt & Davenport) before the Cas-tom-House, and taken to the Tombs, where Justice Connolly ordered him to find bail to keep the peace for six months and committed him in default of the same. The men says he was denied the right to examine the complainants, and that he was not permitted to call witnesses in his defense. The poor man, by reason of his disease, is disabled from pursuing any business but peddling in the streets for his substatence. His friends will have him up before Judge Campbell to-day on a writ of babeas corpus.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

A meeting of the liquor-dealers of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to form an Association Auxiliary to the Kings County Liquor-Dealers Association, was held at the Washiogton Hotel, in Grand-st., on Taeday evening. Jerraman C. Terray presided, and W. E. Gardner acted as Secretary. A motion was adopted to appoint one delegate from each of the five Wards to attend the general meeting of the King County Association on Monday next; and also to electricate of this Association; to look after the election next Fail, and cooperate generally with the County Association. The following delegates were appointed: T. Hoeft, Col. W. E. Gardner, Thos. Berry, John Schneider and Ald. D. Luyster.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Union Hotel, corner of Union-av. and Grand-st., on Friday. trict of Brooklyn, to form an Association Auxiliary to

The Board of Supervisors organized last evening parsuant to adjournment. Nothing was done, however, but to receive two bills from Police Officers—one of Messrs. Kinner and Smith for expenses in going to Boston with a puroper, \$22 50, and of Mr. Elder going to Albany with a warrant in search of Thos Toomey. Both referred. The Board adjourned to first Monday in July.